



# Social Action

## NEWS LETTER

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October, 1961

### OPEN OCCUPANCY ENCOURAGED; CHURCHES TAKE THE LEAD

The Greater Seattle Council of Churches is sponsoring a campaign to gain signatures on an "Open Housing Covenant." Cooperating churches and other groups are distributing 4 x 6 cards which can be signed and returned to the Council office. The covenant reads:

"As one of God's children, I affirm the fact that all men are brothers. I will seek to eradicate all discrimination because of race, color, creed or national origin.

I believe that residential segregation is contrary both to God's will and the American heritage of freedom, and that every person has a right to live in any community which he chooses without regard to his race, color, creed or national origin.

Recognizing the importance of this issue, I join with others of the Greater Seattle Area in this covenant of open housing for all.

(there is at this point a place for the signature, church affiliation, date and whether or not the signer is a property owner.)

"I will seek to make known my witness to this covenant by:

1. Supporting all who refuse to conform to discrimination in housing.
2. Making known to my neighbors that I would welcome into my neighborhood any residents of good character, regardless of their race, color or creed.
3. Making known to my neighbors that if there is a tendency toward panic selling that I will not sell to escape racial integration and will encourage them to stay also.
4. Discussing thoughtfully and sensitively with my neighbors and friends the meaning of this Open Housing Covenant.
5. Seeking to enlist my neighbors and friends to commit themselves to the same principles of belief and action."

#### Churches Take the Lead

A recent study (May, 1961) of Open Housing Covenant Campaigns in Northern California by Robert Wesley Brown found that "The race relations committees of the various local councils of

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### Medical Care for Aged Bills Put Off by Congress Until '62

Congress adjourned the first Session of the 87th Congress without passing the much debated legislation that would link medical care for the aged to the Social Security System. However, reports from Washington indicate that this may be the top domestic issue when Congress reconvenes in January.

Legislation to support the health insurance proposal of the Administration has been introduced by Senator Clinton P. Anderson (S. 909) and Rep. Cecil R. King (H.R. 4222). The King-Anderson Bill would pay part or all of the costs for: in-patient hospital services up to 90 days, skilled nursing home services up to 180 days, hospital out-patient clinic diagnostic services, and community nurse services. The President in proposing the legislation said that the 16 million persons over sixty-five have medical bills twice as large and incomes only half that of younger neighbors.



DON MCCORD

### FRATERNAL WORKERS BEGAN SERVICE ABROAD IN SEPTEMBER

Three new fraternal workers have taken up their work in Europe this fall. Mr. and Mrs. Don McCord left the States on September 9 for West Berlin and on September 6, Miss Margaret Watson joined the volunteer service staff of CIMADE.

Don McCord was graduated from Yale Divinity School with the B.D. degree in June of this year. His wife, Ann Hunter McCord, completed her training as a registered nurse. Both young people are natives of Kansas, Don from Manhattan and Ann from Stafford. They have been assigned to the congregation Schlachtensee in a suburb of West Berlin. This parish includes a refugee camp, a neighborhood center and a camp for delinquent youth. Don will be an associate minister on the staff of the congregation. Ann will use her skills in whatever ways are open to her in the parish. Both have speaking and reading knowledge of German. This assignment was arranged through Evangelisches Sozialpfarramt Industriejugend, a social industrial parish of the German Evangelical Church in Berlin-Charlottenburg.

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ANN MCCORD



## THE MILITARY AND POLITICS

"I believe that community is already in process of dissolution where each man begins to eye his neighbor as a possible enemy, where nonconformity with the accepted creed, political as well as religious, is a mark of disaffection; where denunciation without specification or backing, takes the place of evidence; where orthodoxy chokes freedom of dissent; where faith in the eventual supremacy of reason has become so timid that we dare not enter our convictions in the open lists, to win or lose. Such fears as these are a solvent which can eat out the cement that binds the stones together; they may in the end subject us to a despotism as evil as any that we dread, and they can be allayed only insofar as we refuse to proceed on suspicion, and trust one another until we have tangible ground for misgiving. The mutual confidence on which all else depends can be maintained only by an open mind and a brave reliance upon free discussion." (Judge Learned Hand)

Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense, used the above quotation to express his own philosophy of the kind of education needed in the Armed Services. McNamara had been hauled before the Senate Armed Services Committee by Senator Strom Thurmond (S. C.) to explain the "new, soft-on-communism" line which Thurmond claims now characterizes the Department of Defense. (McNamara was "hauled" before the Committee with due Senatorial courtesy and procedure, of course.) Thurmond has introduced a Senate resolution calling for a complete investigation "of the use of military personnel and facilities to arouse the public to the menace of the cold war." McNamara appeared before the Committee early in September to provide information.

### SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

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*The opinion and points of view expressed in the publication are those of the editors and do not necessarily represent The United Christian Missionary Society.*

### Soft on Communism?

The "soft-on-communism" charge of Senator Thurmond is based on recent Defense Department directives clarifying the role of military personnel and civilian employees of the Defense Department in community or public discussions. Under the new directives military personnel are encouraged to engage in public discussions at the point of their competence—military matters. "Partisan political matters," in which General Walker and many other uniformed leaders have engaged, have always been prohibited by the Defense Department.

The new directives represent a tightening up of this policy; a reassertion that the military establishment is an instrument of public policy and officers are not to engage in the process of forming public policy through speeches or participation in community discussions.

### Fulbright Memorandum

It was Senator J. W. Fulbright (Ark.)—in what has come to be called the "Fulbright Memorandum"—who called to the attention of the President and Secretary McNamara the widespread practice of having military personnel identified with right-wing political groups, fundamentalist church groups, and super-nationalistic patriotic groups. The effect of using military installations for seminars and "schools" and having high military personnel as speakers for the activities of these groups is to give them an "official" standing as government approved.

Senator Fulbright, who may be campaigning for his Senate seat next year against one of the least principled and diehards of the "noisy detractors," has our gratitude for his forthright exposure of an alignment of some military leaders and the most reactionary forces in our society.

Likewise Secretary McNamara has earned our gratitude and growing respect for his forthright stand against those in the Senate who would give the military the final word on everything.

LEWIS H. DEER

## FUTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The tragic death of U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld has precipitated two years before the end of his term of office the inevitable crisis through which the world organization had to pass as a result of Russia's "Troika" demand—a three headed secretariat with a built-in veto. The Troika proposal would repeal the progress made towards a strong U.N. that has been emerging since 1950 when the Uniting for Peace Resolution was passed by the General Assembly.

The Uniting for Peace Resolution, proposed by the United States, made it possible for the General Assembly to take action in crisis situations when a veto stalled action in the Security Council. The U. S. plan was put forward following the U.N. decision to enter the Korean war, an action made possible only because the Russian delegate was not present. But with the Uniting for Peace Resolution it became necessary for a veto-thwarted issue in the Security Council to be handed over to the General Assembly. As a result the U.N. was able to take affirmative action in the Suez crisis and similar situations.

Even with the Uniting for Peace Resolution the U.N. was far from a perfect instrument with which to preserve world order. It was still impossible to enforce decisions against major powers against their will as was the case with Russian intervention in Hungary. Nevertheless there was a progressive movement under the leadership of a strong Secretary General that made it possible to preserve some kind of order when the cold war threatened to intervene in the less developed areas of the world. With all of its imperfections the Congo action represented best what the U.N. could do to protect the opportunity for independence of a small nation against the interests of both the communists and colonialists.

Now with Mr. Hammarskjöld gone and the crisis upon us friends of the U.N. need to pray that the leadership of the West has the steadiness and persistence to work patiently with the newer nations who will have the power to decide in which direction the U.N. moves.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER



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## EAST-WEST CONFLICT DOMINATED CONGRESS IN 1961

A weary Congress adjourned September 27 after the longest session in ten years. Debate was marked by prolonged wrangling over foreign aid and intense concern over the decline of U. S. prestige. A large majority of Congressmen took the position that the crises in Laos, Cuba and Berlin could best be met by increased military spending and "standing firm." Little interest was shown in examining issues dispassionately and trying to discover nonmilitary solutions. Few Congressmen showed any real understanding of the aspirations of the so-called underdeveloped peoples. Even fewer were willing to admit that this nation should sacrifice some sovereignty to the development of a world order. Many are not yet convinced that a nuclear war means mutual annihilation.

With regard to domestic issues, Congress spent long hours debating the merits of Federal aid for public and private school construction. It continued to support loyalty oaths and security checks as effective techniques for combating subversion. This *Newsletter* summarizes some of the major legislation enacted by Congress in 1961.

### DISARMAMENT EFFORT EXPANDED

One of the most important decisions taken by Congress in 1961 was to create the semi-autonomous Arms Control and Disarmament Agency proposed by President Kennedy. The Agency will have primary responsibility for coordinating disarmament research, managing negotiations and directing U. S. participation in inspection systems. It will take over and expand the functions of the Disarmament Administration set up in 1960. Creation of the Agency was approved 73-14 by the Senate, 290-54 by the House. The President has asked William C. Foster to serve as Director.

Congressional debate centered on the advisability of creating a disarmament agency in a period of crisis. Senator Humphrey said: "One of the reasons why we lose the peace is that we have never been able to get the Congress, until today, to stand up to say, 'We have to plan for peace. We have to work for it. We have to study for it. We have to pay for it. We have to sacrifice for it.' The Senate passed a Defense Department appropriation bill of nearly \$47 billion in less than an hour. We have argued about a Disarmament Agency bill in the Senate from 10 o'clock this morning until 6 o'clock this evening, and it involved only . . . million(s). I wonder sometimes what people must think of us."

The Agency later asked for \$3.9 million to carry on its program until July, 1962. Congress gave it only \$2 million.

**Strict Security Emphasized.** All prospective employees

must have a full-field loyalty investigation before they can begin working on disarmament issues. Such investigations take 2 to 9 months to complete. These requirements are more stringent than those set up for such important defense agencies as the AEC.

### PEACE CORPS ESTABLISHED

Congress gave enthusiastic to luke-warm support to the President's request to establish a permanent Peace Corps. The legislation passed the Senate by a voice vote; it was approved by the House, 289-97.

The Corps originally hoped to have 2,700 volunteers in the field or in training by June 1962. This program will have to be reduced, since Congress cut their proposed budget for fiscal 1962 from \$40 million to \$30 million.

Volunteers will work in underdeveloped areas as teachers, electricians, home economists, government clerks, nurses and farmers. They will be assigned to projects administered by the Corps, private agencies, colleges or international organizations. Any possibility of channeling large numbers of Corpsmen into *vital UN programs* was eliminated when Congress put a 125-man ceiling on the number of volunteers that can serve with international agencies.

The loyalty of all Corpsmen will be investigated and volunteers will be asked to affirm that they do not advocate, or belong to organizations that advocate, the overthrow of the U. S. Government.



**Related Development.** In the Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 Congress consolidated five existing programs which had a composite budget of about \$40 million in fiscal 1961. The Act also strengthened and expanded educational and cultural exchange activities.

## DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS REVIEWED

**Foreign Assistance Act.** This year the President presented Congress with a revised, consolidated economic aid program which emphasized development loans instead of grants, long-term planning and the willingness of recipient nations to help themselves. The heart of the legislation was a request for authority to finance development lending operations until July 1966 by borrowing from the Treasury. This would enable recipient nations to plan ahead. Long range planning is impossible under the present system whereby Congress doles out aid funds on a year by year basis.

Congress rejected the long-term financing technique. It reduced proposed development grants so severely that very few new technical assistance programs can be undertaken in the newly independent nations of Tropical Africa.



### Foreign Assistance Program for Fiscal 1962 (in millions)

	Budgetary Requests	Voted by Congress	% Cut by Congress
Development Loans	\$1,187.0	\$1,112.5	6%
Development Grants, including U. S. technical assistance	380.0	296.6	22
Development Research, Surveys	25.0	1.5	94
International organizations, including UN Technical Assistance, UNICEF, Palestine Refugees and Congo Operations	153.5	153.5	0
Contingency Fund	500.0	275.0	45
Supporting Assistance, including aid to strategic areas and countries with heavy military budgets	581.0	425.0	27
Military Assistance	1,885.0	1,600.0	15
Administrative Expenses	51.0	50.5	1
Total (excluding carryover)	\$4,762.5	\$3,914.6	18%

**More for Latin America.** Congress increased economic and social aid to Latin America. It appropriated \$500 million toward the new Inter-American Alliance for Progress and allocated another \$110 million to the Inter-American Development Bank.

**Food For Peace.** Congress extended two agricultural disposal programs for another three years. These three year extensions provide for the sale of up to \$4.5 billion of surplus commodities for foreign currencies, under Title I of P.L. 480, and the donation of up to \$900 million of surplus food to combat famine and/or help friendly peoples in their development programs (Title II). This last authority allows for distribution of food as payment-in-kind on land clearing, irrigation and other essential projects. Title II donations are distributed by U. S. voluntary organizations as well as Government agencies.

**Restrictions on Aid.** Congress amended the foreign aid and omnibus farm bills: (1) to prohibit economic or technical assistance to any country "dominated" by the international Communist movement; and (2) to emphasize its opposition to exporting agricultural surpluses to Communist areas. This last amendment grew out of concern over a recent Department of Commerce decision to permit sales of subsidized agricultural commodities to Eastern European countries.

Congressional action also reflected frustration over the attitude of *neutral nations* toward "Berlin" and nuclear testing. The President has stated, and Congress has agreed, that in distributing aid the United States should give "great attention" to those nations which have our view of the world crisis.

## MILITARY BUILDUP AUTHORIZED

Concern over possible Communist aggression in Berlin led Congress to:

- approve the largest Department of Defense budget ever enacted in peacetime, or \$6.4 billion more than was appropriated for fiscal 1961;
- give the President discretionary authority to call up 250,000 Ready Reservists and extend tours of duty of active personnel;
- appropriate five times as much money for civil defense as was appropriated last year;
- waive certain provisions of the Atomic Energy Act so that the President could immediately carry out an agreement to share nuclear information and nonnuclear parts of atomic weapons systems with the French.

Support for resumption of nuclear weapons testing mounted throughout the session. When the Soviet Union announced plans to resume testing, 13 Senators, led by Senator Dodd, Conn., introduced a resolution calling for immediate resumption of U. S. experiments.



## PRESIDENTIAL ACTION CIRCUMSCRIBED

**Cuba.** Congress showed no willingness to compete with Communism in Cuba by offering to help build schools, or assist with land reform and health projects. It barred any aid to the "present Government" and authorized the President to "maintain a total embargo upon all trade with Cuba." The House went even further by passing a bill to prohibit all trade with Havana. It went on record, 404-2, in support of collective sanctions against Cuba.

**China.** Both Houses approved a resolution opposing U. S. recognition and UN seating of Communist China. The Senate vote was 76 to 0; the House vote 395 to 0, with Ashley, Ohio, and Ryan, N.Y., answering "present." During House debate Rep. Ryan said: "... we cannot ignore the fact that there are 650 million people on the mainland of China; that this country will eventually have atomic weapons; and that if there is going to be any measure of control over armaments ... efforts must be made to bring all nations into some kind of disarmament agreement."

**World Law.** A proposal to strengthen the International Court of Justice was buried by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. S. Res. 39 would repeal the "self-judging" clause under which the United States reserves for itself the right to decide whether a case to which it is a party lies within U. S. domestic jurisdiction or is subject to the jurisdiction of the World Court.

## HUMAN RIGHTS REGISTERED FEW GAINS

**Freedom of Speech and Association.** Attempts to provide additional safeguards for constitutional rights made little headway in 1961. The House rejected, 412 to 6, a move to deny funds to the Un-American Activities Committee. No vote was taken on amendments to repeal the non-Communist affidavit required of all recipients of funds under the National Defense Education Act. In several 5 to 4 decisions the Supreme Court upheld the view that, because of the present danger, persons may be prosecuted for political beliefs.

On the other hand, no major restrictive legislation was approved. Both Houses passed bills to: extend the scope of U. S. espionage laws; require additional organizations to register as foreign agents; and circumscribe the rights of aliens threatened by deportation or exclusion proceedings.

Major controversy centered around attempts to reverse the President's decision to terminate the 13-year old program of intercepting second, third and fourth class mail from Communist nations. The House passed, without hearings and by a 369-2 vote, a compromise bill, H.R. 5751, requiring the Postmaster General to publicize the inflow of Communist materials and, if necessary, notify recipients that their mail contains Communist literature. Debate began in the Senate at the close of the session. It will continue in 1962.

**Civil Rights.** Early this year the President made it clear that he would not ask for new civil rights legislation in 1961, but would try to strengthen voting and em-

ployment opportunities through Executive action. Consequently Congress passed only minimal legislation extending the Civil Rights Commission for another two years. Attempts to tighten Senate rules against the filibuster were crushed at the end of the session.

**American Indians.** Congress made available another \$10 million for loans for economic development on reservations. It provided for aid to Indians under the new Area Redevelopment Act, and agreed to expand the vocational training program for adults. On the negative side, Congress appropriated \$15 million toward construction of Kinzua Dam. The Dam will flood Seneca lands and violate Seneca Treaty rights.

**Immigration.** At the end of the session, Congress enacted a hodge podge bill which: continues the alien orphan program; modifies TB exclusion provisions; adjusts quotas to allow for emerging nations; and speeds up reunification of families. Senator Javits, N. Y., voted against final passage as a protest against the way Senate and House Judiciary Committees handle immigration legislation. These Committees bury all major proposals for revising inequitable U. S. laws.

## SOCIAL LEGISLATION PASSED

**Aid to Education.** The paradoxical attitude toward Federal aid to education was highlighted in 1961 when many Congressmen voted for Federal aid to their own districts and against Federal aid to schools in general. A bill to extend the National Defense Education Act and the program of aid-to-schools, overcrowded or "impacted" as a result of Federal activity, was adopted by an overwhelming vote. The cost of extending these programs for another two years is estimated at \$900 million.

Yet the House refused to approve general aid for all public schools, partly because of disagreement over whether to aid parochial schools as well; partly because of fear of Federal control. The *Washington Post* has questioned why the "hobgoblin of Federal control seems to hold no terrors at all in regard to impacted areas?"

**In Other Action,** Congress approved a three-year \$30 million program of Federal aid to combat juvenile delinquency; passed a \$5 billion omnibus housing bill which included assistance for moderate-income housing; and provided \$394 million for loans and grants to rehabilitate areas suffering from chronic unemployment. Congress also ordered minimum wages raised to \$1.25 an hour over the next two to four years, and extended wage and hour protections to an additional 3.6 million workers. Social Security laws were amended to increase minimum benefits and ease eligibility requirements; salt water conversion programs were expanded. The Mexican farm labor importation program was extended for another two years without major reform.

Five Senate-passed bills to improve living conditions for migratory labor are pending before House committees and will be considered next year. A House-passed bill to abolish the mandatory death penalty in the District of Columbia will be debated by the Senate in 1962.



## *P. S. from the Hill*

**Psychology of our Time.** When cold war issues were discussed at the 1961 annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Dr. Ralph White of the U. S. Information Agency pointed out that both **Americans and Russians share certain delusions.** Neither realizes how much they are feared by the other; neither believes the other is trustworthy. He urged Americans to cultivate a "tough minded empathy" toward Russians "a realistic, imaginative understanding of how the whole world looks from a Communist point of view as a preliminary to a critical dissection of that point of view."

Senator Dodd has called for Dr. White's dismissal. If USIA leaders share Dr. White's approach, Senator Dodd believes the "entire Agency must be cleaned up or dismantled." Speech available from FCNL at 5c each.

At the same meeting, Donald N. Michael of the Peace Research Institute, described present **civil defense plans** "as a gross repudiation of reality . . . since there never will be enough shelters for everybody, who is to decide which people are permitted in which shelters under which circumstances?"

The House Government Operations Committee has recently recommended a \$20 billion program. These recommendations are based on hearings at which no opposition witnesses were permitted to testify.

**Creation vs. Destruction.** When the Peace Corps bill was being debated, Senator Humphrey pointed out that the Senate was giving more detailed and critical attention to the establishment of a Corps to "create and construct" than to the Defense budget: "We could hardly get the defense bill to the Senate fast enough. Senators were saying to the President, 'Hurry up. Send down a bigger request.'" During the same debate, Senator Fulbright mused, "Somehow it has always

struck me strange that governments give youth the dirtiest, most dangerous, and the hardest job of all—the waging of war. But governments never trust youth with the waging of peace . . ."

**U. S. Goals.** In pleading for an adequate foreign aid program, Senator Fulbright told his colleagues that: "The purpose of foreign aid, and indeed of our foreign policy as a whole, is the very gradual improvement of human life on earth. Our success is not guaranteed and if our efforts are to be coherent and sustained, we must accept this fact with sobriety and serenity . . ."

**Turn Toward Peace.** A cooperative effort by representatives of many peace and civic organizations was launched September 18, under the slogan "Turn Toward Peace." The campaign will support constructive initiatives aimed at: solving the Berlin dispute without war; strengthening the United Nations and developing world law; advancing toward world disarmament; and bringing the People's Republic of China into negotiations on disarmament.

Emphasis will be given to cooperative community radio and TV programs. Norman Thomas is national chairman; E. Raymond Wilson is a member of the Steering Committee. If you are interested in taking the lead in setting up such a program of discussion and action in your community, write FCNL for further information.

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### SOME DOCUMENTS FOR FURTHER STUDY

**Disarmament Agency Hearings and Peace Corps Hearings**, before House and Senate Foreign Affairs Committees, from your Congressman.  
**Food-for-Peace**, House Document No. 223, from your Congressman.  
**Civil Defense—1961 Hearings and Report**, 1249, Committee on Government Operations, House Office Bldg., Wash., 25.  
**Commission on Civil Rights Report on Voting**, "50 States Report," 687 pages, and **Report on Education**, 254 pages, from Supt. of Documents, Wash., 25, \$2.50 each.  
**"Issues Before the Sixteenth General Assembly,"** Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, from Taplinger Publishing Co., 119 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y., 50c.



## OPEN OCCUPANCY

(Continued from Page 1)

churches have been the most active and effective organizations in the initiation and promotion of the open housing covenant campaigns." The same study reports: Twelve thousand persons living within 50 miles of San Francisco have indicated their willingness to welcome into their neighborhood persons of any race or creed. The names of nine thousand signers have appeared in newspaper advertisements.

Such campaigns, using similar wording for the covenant, have been the beginning place for churches "to do something" about housing discrimination in at least twenty-six cities. From such campaigns other programs have been developed.

In Sacramento, California, the housing program has included: a radio broadcast on fair housing, bus trips with accompanying discussion on housing with civic leaders as participants, speakers, panel discussions for community groups; supplying information on housing to the California Advisory Committee of the National Committee on Civil Rights; supporting Fair Housing Legislation in the state legislature.

### Housing Is the Issue

This concern for ending housing discrimination is recognition on the part of church leaders that housing is not just "another area of racial discrimination" but is in fact the key to the whole pattern of discrimination. Schools in northern and western cities are in fact segregated to a high degree, although not by law; school segregation is inevitable as long as housing discrimination continues. Churches, many of them desiring to be racially inclusive, have discovered that segregated housing patterns of our cities discourage, if not prevent, them from being integrated.

So long as housing discrimination dominates, racial integration in schools, churches, and other community affairs can be only "token integration."

LEWIS H. DEER

## FRATERNAL WORKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

Miss Margaret Mabel Watson is from Kent, England. She has been a teacher-specialist in religious instruction in a Secondary Modern Girls' School in Kent. Miss Watson is a graduate of Stockwell College there, also, having done residence work at Overdale College and Birmingham University. She is a member of the Avery Hill Church of Christ in London.

Upon reading an article on Voluntary Service in the Bethany Church School Guide of August, 1960, Miss Watson wrote to the Department of Christian Action and Community Service for additional information and application blanks. Further motivation for participation in such service was experienced at the Lausanne European Ecumenical Assembly in July, 1960.

Arrangements for Miss Watson's assignment were made through Rev. William J. Nottingham, Associate Director of CIMADE. Also, clearances were made with the Youth Department of the British Council of Churches, the Youth Department of the World Council of Churches and with the French Protestant Federation of Churches.

Miss Watson spent the month of September at CIMADE headquarters in Paris for orientation, then attended the CIMADE team workers meeting at Taize. Later she will be assigned to a team for work of a special nature with refugees.

These fraternal workers are being supported by Week of Compassion funds on a subsistence basis. The program now has thirteen young people serving as fraternal workers on a subsistence basis.

RUTH E. MILNER



MARGARET MABEL WATSON

## BOOK REVIEW CORNER

*The Question of German Guilt* by Karl Jaspers, Capricorn Book, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Avenue, New York, 123 pp. As we are passing through another Berlin crisis this book will be read for its topical relationship to current events. First written in the form of lectures to his students in 1947, Karl Jaspers does attempt to make his own countrymen face up to their responsibility for the crimes against mankind committed during the Nazi era. But as might be expected the principles developed for judging a nation have universal application.

Jasper produces both an approach to an answer and several aspects of an answer to the question of personal and collective guilt for historical actions. His framework for judgment is built on four concepts of guilt: criminal, political, moral and metaphysical. This book also is an excellent philosophical background for the Eichman trial.

*The War in Algeria* by Jules Roy, Grove Press, Inc., New York, 128 pp., 75 cents. Jules Roy is a third-generation French-Algerian who last year returned to his beloved Algeria to see if he could make any sense out of the tragic seven-year-old struggle for independence. Like his friend the late Albert Camus he champions the cause of Algerian independence but is still enough of a Frenchman to continue hoping that the mother country will make an honorable settlement granting freedom to this colony.

Roy's quarrel is not so much with General De Gaulle, who has made positive overtures to settle this war which seemingly has no end. It is with the French Army and die-hard Frenchmen who see any concession to Algerians as treason. The book is the story of one man's visit to people and places he knew in his boyhood. He probes the minds and hearts of people he meets. But always there is the feeling that too much blood has been shed for reasonable men to resolve their differences. Still Roy hopes that his book is a message to his fellow countrymen to recognize the "winds of change."

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# When Your Committee Meets—

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

## READING AND STUDY MATERIALS ON CHRISTIANITY AND COMMUNISM

The following resources will aid any church in a study of Christianity and Communism. We suggest that your committee plan a program built around these materials.

"Christ Under Communism: An Eye-Witness Report on the Churches of Eastern Europe" by Milton Mayer, *Harper's Magazine*, August, 1960.

*Communism and the West—The Basic Conflicts* by John C. Bennett, The Church Peace Union, 170 East 64th Street, New York 21, N. Y.; 25c.

*Communism and Christianity Today* by John C. Bennett, Association Press, New York, N. Y., \$3.50 (reviewed in *Social Action Newsletter*, July-August, 1960).

"Communism and the National Council of Churches; An Investigation of the Controversial Air Force Manual" by Donald Grey Barnhouse, *Eternity Magazine*, September, 1960 (reprints available free from the department of Christian Action and Community Service).

*Concern*, June 15, 1961, issue, published by the General Board of Christian Social Concerns of the Methodist Church, The Methodist Building, Washington 2, D. C. 35c for single copies. This issue includes "Christianity and Communism" by Donald Kuhn; "Christian Power and Communism" by Bishop Gerald Kennedy; "Truth and Freedom" by Tyler Thompson; "The Right Wing Extremists" by John Swomley; "What Can Christians Do?" by A. Dudley Ward.

*The Profile of Communism*, a primer on the communist movement, tactics and organization. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

## WORLD COMMUNITY DAY

Each year since the early war years women of the churches have gathered on the first Friday in November for study, action and worship that gives expression to their belief that the mission of the church and world affairs are interdependent and interlocking in their concern for people of other lands.

The opportunity to assist in meeting the needs of people of other lands is being given by the United Church Women on November 3rd—WORLD COMMUNITY DAY. Offerings will go toward providing training for women from Brazil, Chile, and Peru so these women may open new doors to learning for their own people.

The project this year includes school bags and simple school outfits in order to help a mother start her children in school, collecting children's used coats and sweaters, and packing school materials for areas lacking all basic educational tools. Directions for the project can be obtained from the United Church Women, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York; or by writing to the department of Christian Action and Community Service, 222 South Downey, Indianapolis 7, Indiana. The material aid will be sent to your nearest Church World Service Center. If you wish your church to receive credit, labels are available from the department.

## NEW ROUND TABLE PACKET

"Delinquency and the Church's Program" is the subject of a new packet in the Round Table series. R. V. McCann says in his book, *Delinquency—Sickness or Sin?*, "There is always a danger that any problem which assumes the proportions which juvenile delinquency has assumed in our society may become a subject for endless discussion, for columns of impressive statistics, for impassioned sermons and editorials, without ever eventuating in effective action. The time one might spend in adding to theoretical discussions of the problem might better be employed in extending a friendly hand to one child, in helping one teen-ager find constructive recreation or employment for his free time, in helping one delinquent find the way out of his difficulty."

The packet contains an outline and materials for six sessions which will help any church group to become better informed about this baffling problem in our society. The sessions deal with such subjects as "Who is the Juvenile Delinquent?", "Some of the Contributing Factors in Delinquency," "Why Christians Should Be Concerned," "Can Delinquency Be Prevented?", "How Can the Church Express Its Concern?", "What Kind of a Program Can Be Planned and Suggested to Our Church?" The packet is available from the Christian Board of Publication, P. O. Box 179, St. Louis 66, Missouri, for \$2.50.

**Social Action**  
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